offices of State under the Empire if he had been willing to sacrifice his republican ideas. This he would not do, but retired from the Chamber of Deputies to await the revolution which has brought him to the front as Minister of Finance. Similar in character is the Minister of Justice, Campos Salles, a distinguished lawyer of San Paulo, whose personal authority in that most progressive Province is very great. As an experienced jurist he is destined to take a conspicuous part in the reform of the judiciary, and is well equipped for the work. Like Barboza and Salles, the new Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Bocayura, is an editor. Prematurely old in appearance, but with the energy of youth and the fire of enthusiasm flashing from his dark eyes, he is at once the tribune of the democracy, the chief organizer of the republican movement, and the most popular writer in Brazil. His capacity for the practical work of great administrative department has yet to be demonstrated, but so pre-eminent was his political authority among Republicans that the Provisional Government could not have been established without his active co-operation. Constant, Minister of War, has been one of his leader-writers on the "Paix," and is also one of President Fonseca's intimate friends. Lobo, Minister of the Interior, is another journalist from San Paulo-a close associate of Salles. The Minister of Marine is Admiral Vanderholtz, an elderly man on the retired list of the Navy, who is highly spoken of by Brazilians as an authority in marine matters. The Ministry as a whole is a most capable and influential body of men sincerely attached to republican principles and conversant with the various phases of national feeling. If it is recruited mainly with working journalists that may be an element of strength, for its most responsible duty in the present crisis is to interpret public opinion aright, and that is ordinarily supposed to be the chief business of influential editors and pub-

THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S CHIEF WEARNESS. Perhaps the main source of weakness in this Government is its sectional character. President and Ministers represent almost exclusively the older and more populous group of Southern Provinces. The great northern and western belt, comprising two-thirds of the national domain, is not represented in the Government by any conspicuous leader or statesman. This is unfortunate, because one of the standing griev ances of the Northern Provinces has been the supremacy of the South in the government of the Empire. . Consummate tact will be required on the part of the new Ministery to avert the concentration of national feeling on sectional lines. This is perhaps one of the chief dangers confronting the Republic in the immediate future, for although slavery was an institution common to both sections, there is an imminent probability of the creation of a solid North and a solid South in National politics. Then, too, there is another cause of embarrassment which is already another cause of embarrassment which is already feit. Not only have all the institutions and laws of Brazil to be recast and adapted to new conditions, but political parties will have to be reorganized. The Liberal and Conservative ofganizations will inevitably fall to the ground with the collapse of the Imperial system; but their leaders and partis4n office-holders will naturally be unwilling to retire from public their leaders and parasist from public life. The elections for Deputies will have to be ordered and conducted under anomalous conditions more favorable for the promotion of faction strife than for the ement of homogeneous parties. It is that the Ministers, in promulgating uniprobable that the Minister of the immediate adhe-versal suffrage, counted upon the immediate adhe-sion of all the liberated slaves to the Government of the day, to which they would owe their priviof the day, to which they would owe their privi-leges of citizenship. If this was their motive, it was perhaps a shrewd and timely political stroke; but in its practical operation the arming of masses of ignorance with the ballot is attended with formidable risks, as the history of American politics has demonstrated. If the emancipated binels are found vating in a solid mass, there ment receives in the approaching elections the unanimous support of the freedmen, the Repub-lican party now to be created may be seriously embarrassed by counter coalitions, headed by the retired Liberal and Conservative leaders.

DELIBERATION AND CAUTION NECESSARY. With these grave questions of constitutional revision and party organization confronting them, the Ministers of the day have urgent need to proceed with deliberation and caution, and to avoid premature or precipitate action. So far as avoid premature or precipitate action. So far as they have gone they appear to have made no mistakes, and to have inspired public confidence. They have succeeded in maintaining the financial credit of the nation under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty; and that of fiself has been a great achievement. Brazilian finance has baffled the comprehension of the world's political economists. With an apparently unending series of annual deficits and with an inconvertible paper currency contrary to all systems of scientific finance, the Government within a few years has been able to convert a heavy debt into issues of a lower rate, and the Englishman or the American at Rio is astonished to find irredeemable treasury notes commanding a premium and his own gold coin at a heavy discount. Apparently there has been sufficient mismanagement and extravagance in Brazilian finance to banking the country a dozen times, but the situation instead of growing worse has steadily and even rapidly improved during recent years. I do not know that any better reason for this anomaly can be assigned than the vastness of the National domain and the wealth of its resources. A farmer who has ten acres can be starved out in a bad year; but a land-owner who cultivates 1,000 acres is bound to make a good living under any conditions, for if one cropfails there will be another to take its place. Brazil, with its great staples, coffees, sugar, ruber, and with a territory embraced within 3s degrees of latitude is not a country that can ever be ruised even by the most incompetent and reckless financiers. Fortunately, the revolution occurred at a time when the financial conditions were exceedingly favorable, as shown by the rates of exchange; and the new Government, by promptly forestalling a panic in Rio now has the striking advantage of a buoyant money marthey have gone they appear to have made no mistakes, and to have inspired public confiby promptly forestalling a panie in Rio now has the striking advantage of a buoyant money mar-ket and unimpaired confidence in National se-curities.

FOREIGNERS IN BRAZIL DISSATISFIED. APPEALING TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS AGAINST

London, Dec. 28 .- A vast number of the foreign residents of Brazil have protested against the naturalization scheme of the Provisional Government. number of French, Portuguese, German and Italian applied to their respective Governments for protection. They say they do not wish to interfere with Brazilian Should the Provisional Government tional rights. Should the Provisional Government spute those rights, they will leave the country after sposing of their business, to the detriment of Brazil. Baron de Penedo, late Superior Minister of Brazil England, is preparing a pamphlet, in which he il reveal the intrigues of the Republicans prior to be overthrow of the Empire.

MR. MENDONCA HAS FAITH IN THE REPUBLIC Washington, Dec. 28.-Mr. Mendonca, of the Brazil-Legation, said to-night that, after a careful to December 4, he is satisfied that the Brazilian people, including most of the prominent men who povernment, have become reconciled to the change, and will act together in making the Republic permanent, prosperous and peaceful. He added that nearly all the reports of trouble and dissatisfaction with the Provisional Government originated in Portugal, and, therefore, should be taken with certain grains of allowance.

SOME REASSURING REPORTS. The latest news from Brazil, furnished in a cable dispatch to Charles R. Flint from Para, is that no political trouble exists there now and that business goes on to the complete satisfaction of every one The rubber market is in a satisfactory state, exchange in Rio having advanced a half-penny since The receipts of rubber in Para from December 1 to date amount to 1,055 tons. During the same period of 1888 the receipts were 1,340 tons, in 1887 1.750 tons and in 1886 1,990 tons.

A review of the trade made by Mr. Flint shows that A review of the trade made by Mr. Flint shows that the consumption of rubber for boots and shoes has been less than usua, but the consumption for other purposes has largely increased, so that there is, as nearly as can be estimated, about 5,000,000 pounds less rubber in stock now than there was at this time a year ago. In case of an ordinary winter and the usual demand from the shoe companies, there would be a further advance in the price of rubber, owing to the reduced stocks, there being only about two weeks' supply on hand. The trade anticipates, in case of a counter revolution in the northern provinces of Brazil, which would interfere with gathering and shipping, that many factories dependent on Para for rubber would have to shut down.

## Nervous Prostration,

results from overtaxing the system ranged, the blood grows weak and impoverished, and hence "that tired feel-ing" of which many complain. For all such cases, there is no remedy equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take no other. "Some time ago I found my system entirely run down. I had a feeling of constant fatigue and languor and very little ambition for any kind of effort. A friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did with the best results. It has done me more good than ults. It has done me more good than il other medicines I have ever used." Frank Mellows, Chelsea, Mass.

"For months I was afflicted with revous prostration, weakness, languor, general debility, and mental depression. By purifying the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I was completely cured."

—Mrs. Mary Stevens, Lowell, Mass.

When troubled with Dizziness, Sleeplessness, or Bad Dreams, take

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Bold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

DOM PEDROS WIFE DEAD.

THE EX-EMPRESS OF BRAZIL DIES SUD-DENLY OF HEART DISEASE AT OPORTO.

SHE HAD BEEN AN INVALID FOR A LONG TIME -DOM PEDRO OVERCOME WITH GRIEF-TRAITS OF THE DEAD EMPRESS.

Lisbon, Dec. 28 .- A dispatch just received from Oporto says that the ex-Empress of Brazil, who was visiting that city with Dom Pedro, died to-day. It is believed that her death resulted from heart disease. Oporto, Dec. 28 .- The illness of the ex-Empress

first assumed an alarming phase yesterday. It had been the intention of the Imperial family to start for France to-day. The doctors forbade the journey, for fear that excitement and fatigue would precipitate a crisis. The Empress was, nowever, a little better this morning. During the morning Dom Pedro went out for

a promenade, and visited the Museum of Fine He was found there by the Brazilian Consul, who had been dispatched to hasten his return to the hotel because the condition of the Empress had suddenly become critical. Before Dom Pedro arrived the Empress was dead. The body will be temporarily deposited in a mortuary chapel in the Lapa Convent here, and will afterward be taken to Lisbon for burial in the Royal Pantheon.

The municipal authorities of this city, returning in full state from the celebration of the King's proclamation in the cathedral, went to the hotel of the ex-Empress to offer their condolences, but Dom Pedro was so overcome by grief that he could not receive them. The Cardinal Archbishop of Oporto also called.

The death of the ex-Empress of Brazil, which was doubtless precipitated by the painful circumstances attending her departure from Rio Janeiro a few weeks ago, will not create much surprise among those who have been aware of the fact that she has been in a delicate state of health for many years past. Indeed, when she

of health for many years past. Indeed, when she visited the United States in 1876 she was so much of an invalid as to be unable to accompany Dom Pedro on any of his Western tours. When she landed at Lisbon three weeks ago, she had become so feeble that she had to be carried on shore and litted into her carriage.

The ex-Empress's married life, which has extended over a period of forty-six years, all of which, except the last six weeks, were spent on the throne of Brazil, was unclouded from first to last by any domestic sorrow or infelicity; and the most touching affection, rare among crowned heads, existed between the aged couple. She suffered greatly from deafness, which appears to be a royal complaint, so prevalent is it in all the dyngstic families of Europe, and was exceedingly devout. Indeed, during the Emperor's illness, a couple of years ago, in Europe, she undertook a pilgrimage to the Sacred Grotto of undertook a pilgrimage to the Sacred Grotto of Lourdes at the time when his case was declared to be absolutely hopeless, and, strangely enough, his condition began to mend from the very moment when she arrived at Lourdes. This, of she remained forever afterwards firmly convinced that her husband's marvellous recovery was en-tirely due to the merciful intercession of Our

Lady of Lourdes.

The Empress was a Princess of the Royal House The Empress was a Princess of the Royal House of Naples, and could claim a royal descent as ancient and historical as that of the Emperor. The direct line begins with Roger, first King of Sicily, about 1100, a Prince of the Norman blood. The Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily passed repeatedly under the families of France, Castile, Arragon and Austria, and the reigning princes were closely connected by marriage with all the royal houses of Europe. In 1740 the crown of the united Naples and Sicily passed to the Spanish branch of the Bourbon family, in which family it re ained until the reorganization of Italy in ish branch of the Bourbon family, in which family it re, ained until the reorganization of Italy in 1860. Her father was Francis I and her mother the Princess Mary Isabella of Spain, aant of isabella, the deposed Queen of Spain. She leaves one daughter, the Comtesse d'Eu, and several grandchildren. Her two sons, born in 1847 and 1848, died at an early age, and her second daughter, Leopoldina, who was married to Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died in Europe in 1871, leaving three children, one of whom, an officer in the Brazilian Navy, spent several weeks in New-York a couple of years ago. cer in the Brazilian Navy, spent of New-York a couple of years ago.

PROCLAIMED KING OF PORTUGAL. CARLOS I. TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE BE-FORE THE CORTES-GREAT ENTHU.

SIASM IN LISBON. Lisbon, Dec. 28 .- The ceremony of proclaiming arlos I as King of Portugal and Algarves took place to-day. The weather was cloudy, but this had no ffect upon the crowds of enthusiastic people who thronged the streets through which the King passe on his way to the Palace of Necessidades. The King left the castle at Belem at 11 o'clock.

Queen Amelic, who is suffering from an attack of offnenza, has so far recovered that she was able to ccompany the King in the procession.

The Royal cortege proceeding to the ceremony of the windows. Both houses of the Cortes were assembled in the palace of Nossa senhora de Necessidades, awaiting the King, and immediately upon his more, if let alone, the entire body of them would decoming the Fresident of the Chamber of Peers ad-ministered the oath of office. Then the grand energy minded followers do not want a peaceful solution of of the Kingdom was raised, and the King was pro- the matter, and are making every effort in their people responded with enthusiastic cheers.

the Mayor for his assurances of loyalty and fidelity. Then the President of the Council, bearing the stand-ard of the city, announced the proclamation to the people; and salvoes of artillery, cheers and greetings concluded the ceremony.

concluded the ceremony.

The whole diplomatic corps was present, and walked together. The officers of the United States squadron also walked in the procession.

Telegrams from the provinces announce the greatest enthusiasm throughout the country. It is a gala

A MERRY PSI UPSILON CLUB NIGHT.

A large number of jolly young men arrayed in dress suits filled the Psi Upsilon club-house at No. 33 West Forty-second-st. last night and enjoyed the club's monthly club night. Edward Fales Coward gave some recitations, F. R. Homes played several violin solos and a Greek letter quartet translated the misfortunes of "McGinty" into the purest Greek. Then a big "spread" restored good feeling, which lasted until the affair broke up. Among those present were Frederick Baker, Herbert L. Bridgman, Dr. F. H. Dillingham, Dr. Leroy W. Hubbard, W. M. Kingaloy, Belden S. Day and Mahlon H. Day.

A COWARDLY MASKED MOB AT BARNWELL, S. C.

THE VICTIMS HAD BEEN ARRESTED FOR MUR-DER, BUT HAD NOT BEEN TRIED-EVEN PUBLIC OPINION IN SOUTH CARO-

LINA CONDEMNS THE OUTRAGE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,]

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 28.-A mob of masked men at 4 a. m. to-day broke into Barnwell, S. C., jall, forty miles from here, and lynched eight negro prisoners, all charged with murder. The mob numbered several hundred men. They overpowered the jailor and took out the eight negro prisoners charged with murder. These were Ripley Johnson and Mitchell Adams, charged with murdering James Hefferman, and six others charged with the murder of Robert Martin. The prisoners were taken out of town and shot. The jailor was tied and forced to accompany the lynchers. The whole thing was conducted in a skilful manner, the citizens of the town not knowing anything about it. After the lynching the jailor was released. The citizens of the town were ignorant of any attempt on the jail. A large crowd of negroes speedily congregated at the scene of the lynching and fears were entertained of more trouble. The Governor was appealed to for troops to preserve the

Four years ago five men were lynched in Yorkville for the brutal murder of a little boy caught them stealing, but they belonged to an organized gang whose members were sworn to kill any one by whom they were stealing, and they were believed to have committed several murders previously. Their conviction was uncertain, and the people took the law into their own hands. But the wholesale lynching of this morning is without parallel in the records of crimes in this State, and there was less ground for of crimes in this State, and there was less ground for the act than probably for any lynching before. It is doubtful if the country can show a like record. The eight necroes were charged with committing and being accessory to the crimes described below: On the atternoon of October 3c, John J. Hefferman was shot and instantly killed in a restaurant in the town of Barnwell, by Ripley Johnson. Hefferman was one of the principal merchants of the town, and Johnson was employed at that time in running a cotton. There had been some trouble between the white man and the negro the day before, and although there were conflicting accounts as to the difficulty, it there were conflicting accounts as to the difficulty. the act than probably for any lynching before. It there were conflicting accounts as to the difficulty, it is probable that Hefferman threatened the negro, for he had been summoned to appear before the town council the morning following, and had been put under bonds. The killing took place in a colored estaurant, where Hefferman had followed Johnson Five negroes, charged with being accessories to the murder, who were in the restaurant at the time, fled to a swamp, but were shortly afterward capture A large reward was offered for Johnson, and he was aptured two weeks later.

Last Saturday night Robert Martin, a young mar of great promise, was waylaid and shot to death, while riding to his father's house. It was about 8 o'clock in the evening. The young man was within seventy-five yards of a cluster of negro houses on the side of the road, when he was fired upon from chind. The occupants of the houses heard the gun and heard the exclamation "Oh, me! Oh, you have killed me," but they did not go to the help of the wounded man. Martin was not missed that night by his parents, as he was in the habit, on reaching home late, of going to his own rooms, which were separated from the rest of the house. In the morning a servant noticed the ride-erless horse at the gate, and finding blood on the saddle gave the slarm, and a search was begun. The body of the young man was found on the side of the public road within a hundred yards of the houses above mentioned. He had evidently lived only a few minutes. Five bullets had entered his back. The young man had not an enemy in the county so far as any of his friends knew, and community was greatly excited over his

News and Courier" will say to morrow by

DELIBERATELY PLANNING MASSACRE. EXCUSES PREPARED BY MISSISSIPPI DEMO-

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 28 (Special).-The municipal meeting was held at the City Hall last night and speeches were made by eight or ten parties. The sentiment was freely expressed that the Democrats had gone into the contest to win, and intended, at all hazards, to do so. Things have grown so hot that few of the In reply to some threats made by the other side, the ocrats "to see that the election is carried" to-day issued an address, taking for a text the following

The first man who, on the day of the election, attempts to prevent a negro from voting will be shot down.

E. E. RALDWIN.

terms, and says: "If this threat means anything, it of election, deliberate and premeditated murder of some of our citizens. We must see to it, then, if this nauguration consisted of eight state curriages. The oute was held by lines of troops for the whole diswith such. We know full well from the best authority with such. We know full well from the best authority ance, and all the population was in the streets or at | that the better class of the negroes are willing and claimed from the baicony. The enormous throng of | power to prevent it by urging the negroes to force an eaple responded with enthusiastic cheers. issue. The scheme, so far as we are informed, seems. From the palace the Royal party proceeded to the church of Santo Domingo, where the Te Deum was sung. Thence the party went to the Town Hall, and the keys of the city were there delivered conspiracy will be conveniently posted. If objections the keys of the city were there delivered conspiracy will be conveniently posted. If objections his Majesty, in sign of submission, are offered to the negroes voting, the objectors are to The King returned the keys, and graciously thanked ite shot down; in other words, deliberately murdered. Hanging would be mild punishment for the originators of this diabolical scheme, and that they will be dealt with according to their descris, is as certain as the sun shines, or as there are brave white men in Mississippi ready to avenge the out-rage upon their race. The circular concludes by telling the negroes that

The circular concludes by telling the negroes that, gradge is held against them, but warns them not be made tools by their unscrupulous friends; that, trouble starts under the present excitement, which daily becoming more intense, such threats are deniated to lead to results beyond any one's conol. It adds that the white people do not intend be brow-beaten and intimidated.

Late to night Mr. Raldwin issued he following:

Late to night Mr. Raidwin issued he following:

"A circular has to-day appeared signed by The
mmittee of one flundred, charging me with roles
ertain baguage stated in it as said by me on three
crasions in the last week. I deny having used the
auguage at any time, as charged, or any language
neouraging any trouble or disturbance whatever; on
he contrary, I have always, both in public and
private, counselled peace, and the strict observance
of the laws of our State and country. I have been
for thirty years a citizen of Hinds County, and during
hat time have always been found on the side of the
aw. Can the mysterious, mythical and revolutionary

EIGHT NEGROES LYNCHED. Committee of One Hundred, and those who comprise it, all say as much for themselves ?"

TO MAKE A FORMAL COMPLAINT.

A GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE OF LOCAL ENGINEERS TO CALL ON GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS, OF THE ERIE ROAD. The relations between the members of the Brother-

hood of Locomotive Engineers employed on the lines of the New-York, Lake Eric and Western Rallroad and the company seem to be strained. The trouble began with a set of new rules introduced by the company. A committee of the men at that time called upon the officers of the company in regard to an ob noxious clause releasing the company from all liability for damages in case an employe was injured while at work. This clause was stricken out and all trouble seemed likely to end there. A short time afterward five engineers, Levi Lindey, Edward Kent and John Dooley, of the main line, and Benjamin Scribner and John Sullivan, of the Northern road, were, according to the Brotherhood men, discharged, but they were simply suspended, General Superintendent E. B. Thomas said. These men were members of the Grievance Committee which secured the repeal of the obnoxious rule.

The local branches of the Brotherhood of Engineers held several secret meetings, at which it was resolved to demand the reinstatement of the discharged men and the general officers of the Brotherhood were consulted. A demand was made according to the resolutions passed, but nothing came of this. The organizations representing the firemen, brakemen and conductors were called upon to co-operate with the Brotherhood of Engineers, and a general grievance committee of forty was appointed to investigate and decide upon what to do. This committee has had several meetings in Jersey City and New-York and will to-morrow call on General Superintendent Thomas and formally demand the reinstatement of the alleged

discharged men. A meeting of the committee was held yesterday in the Third National Bank Building in Jersey City, but Mr. Youngston, chairman of the committee, refused men of the organizations represented on the Eric Rall road was held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel last night.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS AS ATHLETES.

SUCCESSFUL GAMES AT BROOKLYN OF COMPANY K, 18TH REGIMENT, AND THE ACORN ASSOCIATION.

The joint athletic meeting of Company K, 13th seld at the 13th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last night. The armory was crowded, and the starters in the various contests was unusually large. The officers of the games were as follows: Referee, E. C. Carter N. Y. A. C.; judges, J. G. Tighe, Varuna B. C. 1 Captain C. H. Luscomb, 13th Regiment; M. A. Cuming, Acorn A. A.; Timers, S. D. See, B. A. C.; C. C. Hughes, M. A. C.; R. Stoll, N. Y. A. C.; F. P. Prial, L. A. W.; starter, W. H. Robertson, P. A. C.; judge of walking, Frank P. Murray, Acorn A. A.; judge of bicycle race, M. L. Bridgman, K. C. W.; clerk of course, C. C. Schoeneck, Acorn A. A.; scorers T. Richards, Acorn A. A.; S. J. Campbell, Acorn A. A. Robert H. Pelton, Seawanhaka B. C.; F. G. Webb, P. H. announcer, F. L. Lambrecht, M. A. C, and Acorn A. A.; official handlenpper, E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C.; official bleycle handicapper, F. P. Prial.

The general committee was: Lieutenant G. W. Rodgers, chairman, R. M. Glass, Co. K, L. M. Mothner, Co. K, R. Bramm, Co. K, W. I. Rodgers, Co. K, E. Thorp. Co. K, S. J. Campbell, A. A. A., F. L. Lambrecht, A. A. A., F. F. Kohler, A. A. A., George Griffin, A. A. A., C. R. Larson, A. A. A.,

There were fifty entries in the 50-yards run, bandi cap. Eleven heats were run and in the final W. H. Morgan, N. J. A. C., 4 feet start, won easily in 5 4-5 Twenty-two men started in the one-mile walk and

W. Donoghy, 13th Regiment A. C., 25 seconds' start, on by a yard; time-7 minutes and 25 seconds. The 880 yards run, handicap, was also run in heats. Four started in the final, and C. M. Raymond, M. A. C., 14 yards start, won easily. Time was 2 minutes 4 2-5 seconds.

The two-mile bicycle race, handicap, was especially interesting to the women and children. L. A. schoefer, of Brooklyn, with 45 yards start, won easily by nearly a lap. Time-6 minutes 50 1.5 seconds.

The contestants almost encircled the track at the

4 minutes 37.4-5 seconds.

Four men started in the final heat for the 220-yards run. F. F. Sliney, New Jersey Athletic Club, 5 yards start, won by about two inches; time, 25.1-5 seconds. In the final 440-yards run, handigap, C. M. Carbonell, New Jersey Athletic Club, 16 yards, won easily; time, 55 seconds.

An hour's time was used in deciding the constant.

econds.

OPENING A NEW CLUB-HOUSE. The Arlington League had a house-warming last vening at its new club-house, No. 240 West Four-

enth-st. The building has been refitted at a cost of \$2,000. In the basement are two bowling alleys. Adjoining are the card rooms and the wine room. On the first floor are the parlors, reading-room and committee room. The rest of the house is used for

deeping apartments. The membership of about 100 s largely composed of men prominent in business and are noted for their clubs, but the Arlington claims to be the only purely social organization among them. The officers of the league are George A. Vestner, precident; Dr. H. H. Sisson, vice-president; William C. Findlay, treasurer, and J. J. Daly, secretary. Among the leading members are John Martin, Joseph B. Tompkins, Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis, George W. Gee, Alfred Kuhlke, Theodore M. Roach, John Valleant, detective of the Ninth Precinct; James F. Bragg, William Young, jr., and George W. Esler, most of whom were present last evening.

A CARTRIDGE EXPLODES IN BROADWAY, A loud report, like that of a rifle shot, startled the people in the Hoffman House and others who happened be near that hotel early last evening. It was found that two large cartridges had been dropped in the street in front of the hotel, and that a mail wagon the street in front of the hoter, and that was all had run over and exploded one of them. An employe of the Hoffman House said that he noticed some messenger boys near the place where the cartridges were laid a few minutes before the explosion, and thinks that they placed them there.

A DRUNKEN MAN FIRES A PISTOL IN A CROWD. Maurice Conway, a plasterer, of Eighty-fourth-st Park-ave., caused a great excitement at Third-ave heshood at the time, and women ran, screaming, in every direction. Policemen Rich and Hankin disarmed the plasterer and locked him up in the East One-hundred-andvenly-sixth-st. police station.

BALL OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. Bouchignani, G. Favilla and others.

## Rheumatism

Is believed to be caused by excess of lactic acid in the blood, owing to the failure of the kidneys and liver to properly remove it. The acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestaparticularly in the joints, and causes the local manifesta-tions of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsa-parilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up the

lent for rheumatism and dyspepsia. I suffered for many long years, but my complete recovery is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla."-JOHN KULLMAN, 85 Chatham-st., Cleveland,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

R. H. MACY&CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

We have completed our SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, and have found some shop-worn goods as well as some broken lots. which we have REDUCED from 33 to 50 PER CENT. to close them out quickly.

We do not mean to convey that you will buy for \$1.00 what is worth \$1.50 or \$2.00, but we consider our room too valuable to be taken up long by goods that have to be sold with an "if" They are worth no more to us than what we sell them for; they are no doubt worth more to our customers, and they are welcome

All of our departments will be found replete with fresh and desirable merchandise at our POPULAR PRICES.

## R. H. MACY&CO.

MURDERED HIS SICK MOTHER. SHOT DEAD IN THE STREET.

A FUTILE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE FOLLOWS.

THE CULPRIT SAYS HE COULD NOT BEAR TO SEE HER SUFFER LONGER

Mrs. Hannah Brooks, age sixty-one, the wife of Louis Brooks, a barber doing business at North Fourthst. and Berry-st., williamsburg, who lived with her son, Frank Brooks, also a barber, at No. 113 Union ave., was shot and instantly killed yesterday evening. The deed was done by the son, who immediately placed the pistol to his own head and fired a bullet nto it, without, however, succeeding in his suicidal

The woman for more than a year has suffered from me physical ailment that confined her to her bed, and her son, who is only twenty-one years old, was the only person in attendance at her bedside. He nursed her constantly and devotedly, and kept a brandum book, in which he took note of the morning Mrs. Brooks, in the presence of her husband, told her son that she felt that she had but a short while longer to live, and the young man seemed deeply affected.

He went to a butcher across the street, and with tears in his eyes said that if his mother were to die he had no wish to live. In the evening his journeyman barber noticed that young Brooks looked pale and trembled often. Of a su he retired to the room in which

he retired to the room in which his sick mother lay, and soon after two shots in rapid succession were heard.

The journeyman barber rushed into the street, and no his return with a policeman young Brooks was found in the barber-shop, trying to stanch the blood that flowed from a wound in his forehead. In a rear room was found Mrs. Brooks, with a bullet-hole in her right temple. She had died instantly.

At St. Catharine's Hospital the murderer survived long enough to say that he killed his mother, solely hecause he could not bear to witness her constant suffering. suffering.

A DUEL WITH SWORDS.

TWO EX-ARMY OFFICERS ENGAGE IN A BATTLE IN A LIQUOR-SHOP BASEMENT.

A duel was fought in the basement connected with Major Michael O'Dey's liquor-shop, in Cortland-st. Belleville, N. J., on Christmas morning, between Major O'Dey and Captain James Riordon, a former British officer. Between the Major and the Captain a military jealousy has existed for a long time, and some wags bout the place flually succeeded in bringing them together in a duel with swords as weapons. The story was not made public until yesterday. The disputants went to the deserted bowling alley in the basement of the building and there engaged in what might have been mortal combat. They fought savage might have been mortal combat. They fought savagely with army sabres. Notwithstanding the bravado, it was obvious that they were expert swordsmen and that the result of the fight would depend upon their endurance. Major O'Dey was finally disarmed by a skilful thrust, and he might have been seriously injured had not Colonel O'Connor and other witnesses interferred. O'Dey was found to have sustained a badly wounded arm, otherwise the men were uninjured. Since the facts have leaked out it is intimated that arrests will follow.

DRIVEN OUT BY THE SIOUX HALF-BREEDS. here because of the discovery this morning that band of about seventy-five settlers had attempted to Bad River. The work began at 12 o'clock last night, and all night thereafter men, with teams and loads of lumber, were crossing and recrossing the river, the people of Pierre being entirely unconscious of what was going on. All went well until about 6 a. m., when a half-breed, who farms the land which the squatters had taken possession of, discovered them. securing a band of followers, he attacked the squatters with guns, pistols and lassoes. His men lassoed the with guns, pistols and lassoes. His men lassoed the boss carpenter and severely injured several of the homeseekers. Finally the latter took flight, being unable to hold out in the battle. To add to their dismay, a storm of rain and sleet set in, and one by one they came straggling across the river-drenched, almost frozen, and a number of them bleeding from bruises and wounds. The half-breeds secured the himber, piled it up and set fire to it, and now all that marks the prospective town site is a vast column of flame and smoke, visible here, while the yells of the victorious half-breeds, mingled with pistol shots, can plainly be heard on this side.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION OFFICERS MEET. The executive committee of the State League ( Building, Loan and Savings Associations was i ssion yesterday at the Hotel Bartholdi. J. G. Campbell, of Buffalo, presided. There were present Judge more, of Utica; Secretary S. N. Sawyer, of Elmira; J. T. Nightingale, of Brooklyn; Frank E. Sessons, of Jamestown; James Wheeler, of Staten Island; John A. Bernhard, of Rochester; W. L. Durack, of Brooklyn; John J. McAdams, J. D. Chamberlain, of Rochester,

and Henry Martin, of this city. The day's session was spent in a general interchange of views about the necessity for legislation in the interest of building associations It was thought that steps might be taken to unify the two laws under which building and loan associations are now organized.

A committee was appointed to draft a bill to

make building and loan associations non-taxable.
Judge Dunmore, Judge Dexter, S. M. Driscoil and J.
J. Stein were appointed a committee to consider a new
law for building and loan associations.

PROPOSED PREPAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Washington, Dec. 28.-The Treasurer to-day maile

34,060 checks, aggregating \$7,436,961, in payment of interest due January 1, on registered 4 per cent are punched with figures representing the amount for which they are drawn, and are the first checks so marked ever issued by the Treasury Department. The idea of punching the checks originated with Treasurer Huston, and is intended as an additional protection of the interests of the Government in proprotection of the interests of the Government in pre-venting the raising of checks. In view of the fact that January 1 is a legal holiday, it is likely that secretary Windom will authorize the payment of these interest checks Monday or Tuesday next. It is ex-plained that the Secretary favors this prepayment of interest merely as a matter of convenience to the public, and not because of any alarm over rumors of a stringency in the money market.

Needles, Cal., Dec. 28.—On account of washouts of the other railroads west of here, the Atlantic and

Angeles passengers to Albuquerque, whence they will be taken by the Santa Fe route to Deming, and thence to Los Angeles by the Southern Pacific. The wash-outs on the Mojave River will be repaired in two days. Therefore, passengers for San Francisco are held here and at Barstow.

LARGE FIRE AT YAZOO CITY, MISS. New-Orleans, Dec. 28.-A dispatch to Picayune," from Yazoo City, Miss., says: "The Citizens' Warehouse, 6,000 bales of cotton and seven freight cars were burned here this afternoon. The loss is about \$350,000."

THEY THINK THAT RATS STARTED THE FIRE. The Presbyterian Hospital authorities, after con that the recent fire in that institution was caused by rats nibbling at a box of matches which were in the closet where the fire broke out.

"Just For a Fiyer"
Send to 118 Warrenest, for a sample of MOTT'S sweet
dry Sparkling Cider. Costs nothing.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER BY AN ITALIAN

TRYING TO KILL THE POLICEMAN ALSO WHO ARRESTED HIM - EVIDENCE OF

PREMEDITATION.

Vincenzo Perfeto, an Italian musician, who lived at No 141 Mott-st., was shot and killed last evening by Samolto Segonia, of No. 26 Mulberry-st., at the southwest corner of Grand and Mulherry sts. Perfeto had been visiting some friends on the West Side, and shortly before 7 o'clock last evening he turned into Grand-st. at Broadway. He was going to play at a birthday party, and carried a flageolet under his arm. He walked slowly down Grand-st. toward the Bowery, and near Centre-st. Segonia walked over from the opposite side of Grand-st, and accosted him,

acted as if he did not care to talk to Segonia and along with him, and the two men walked slowly to Mulberry-st. and stopped under a gaslamp on the corner. Segonia talked excitedly and made vehement gestures, but what he said could not be heard a few shook his head most of the time, as if denving the truth of Segonia's statement, and seemed to be trying to pacify the excited Italian.

Pasquela Vanduzia and Nero Van Taro, two Italians, who live at No. 63 Mulberry st., were standing at Grand and Mulberry sts. looking into a jeweller's window, and saw Perfeto and Segonia talking to gether. They were not more than ten feet away, but they could not hear the conversation. They did hear diately afterward Perfeto raised his hands above his head, waved them at Segonia and turned away, muttering something under his breath.

Segonia called him by name and as Perfeto stopped Segonia jumped close to him and drew a large r volver from his pocket. Perfeto saw the pistol and tried to catch hold of it. Segonia forcibly raised the left arm of Perfeto, placed the revolver against his breast and fired. Perfeto staggered backward, turned around several times quickly and said, as the blood gushed from his mouth, in Italian: "My God, you

have killed me. He fell and his head struck violently against a lampost. Segonia stepped alongside of the dying man and held the revolver as if be were going to shoot again. He watched the crimson fluid flowing from Perfeto's mouth and chest upon the side walk for a moment and coolly started to walk away still holding the pistol in his hand. Perfeto died in

five minutes. Vanduzia and Van Taro started after him and he turned quickly and fourished the weapon at them. He moved away again at a more rapid pace and the two Italians sprang at him and tried to get the revolver. He raised it as if to shoot and said: "Go away or I

will shoot you, too." Policeman David Porter, of the Mulberry-st. station, was standing in Grand-st., near Centre Market Place, at the time of the shooting. As he looked up Grand-st, he saw Perfeto stagger and fall and 'egonia shake the revolver at the two Italians. Segonia, who had stopped in the middle of the street. As the policeman came up, Segonia took deliberate getting close enough to Segonia struck him violently

on the arm with his club. fused Segonia, and Porter caught him by the

fused Segonia, and Porter caught him by the throat and choked him into submission. He tried several times to get away white being taken to the station house. He refused to make any statement to Sergeant Golden and was locked up.

Segonia came from Niantic a few days ago, where he worked for Michael Tully as a stone-cutter. He had a copy of a telegram with him which he had sent to an Italian vesterday at Denver, Colorado, saying that he would be with him in a few days. Perfeto's friends say that the trouble between the two men was on account of a lawaiit which had recently heen decided in Perfeto's favor. At the end of the suit Segonia said: "You have beaten me, but you have only a few days more to live." Segonia is not known by the Italians here and it is supposed that he came from Niantic to kill Perfeto.

A well-dressed, middle-aged woman was sitting

apart on the lower deck of the Pennsylvania Annex boat No. 2 as it was on its way to Brooklyn from Jersey City about 6 p. m. yesterday. As the boat rounded the Eattery, the woman suddenly left her seat and sprang overboard. She immediately sank and did not reappear. She left on the boat a seal-skin sacque, attached to which was a card bearing the address, No. 460 Monroe-ave., Elizabeth, N. J. Last night Robert Stewart, the superintendent of

the New-Jersey Central Telegraph Company at the New-Jersey Central Telegraph Company at Elizabeth, called at the Pennsylvania Company's office, at the foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and identi-fied the sacque as belonging to his wife, who, he said, was fifty years old. The only reason he could give for her suicide was that she had been ill for some time. About 1:30 p. m. yesterday she took luncheon at her home in Elizabeth and soon afterward left the house, and was not seen again by her friends.

RECEPTION TO BENJAMIN CONSTANT:

The Art Students' League gave a reception he night to M. Benjamin Constant, the French artist, if the studios, No. 143 East Twenty third st. The League has nearly 200 members and between 400 and 500 students. The reception was largely attended and a success. and paintings from life, casts, etc., and some sculping.
After seeing the students' work he said that the strong work which American artists did in Paris was no longer a surprise to him, because he found that their early training here in such institutions as this League was excellent. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Glaszneir, whose guest M. Constant is; J. Carroll Beckwith, George De Forrest Brush, Kenyon Cox, Frederick Lamb, H. S. Mowbray, Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb and E. D. French, president of the League.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 28, 8 p. m. For Maine, New-Ham-shire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecti-

New-Jersey, fair, warmer, followed by light rains; southerly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and
West Virginia, light rain; warmer, southerly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. ROURS: Moroing. Night. 1234567891011 In the diagram a continuous line shows the baronest ductuations yesterday, as observed at the United Stati-Signal Service Station at this city. The dashes indicate temperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun fluiding.

Tribune Office, Dec. 29, 1 a. m.—The inovement is barometer during the clear weather of yesterday was apward. The temperature ranged between 36 and 48 degrees, the average (41%) being 5% degrees higher than eather corresponding day last year and 3% higher than as the corresponding day last year and 3% higher than as Friday.

Clear and fair weather, with higher temperature, followed last in the day by cloudy weather and light and may be expected in and near this clay to-day.